

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
H. H. WEATHER BUREAU
July 6.—Last twenty-four
hours: rainfall, .00. Tempera-
ture, Min. 73; Max. 83.
Weather, pt. Clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

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JUL 24 1916
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
	Cents	Dollars
85° Centrifugal N. Y.	per lb	per ton
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.205	\$124.10
Last previous quota- tion.....	6.10	\$128

VOL. IX, NO. 54

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4525

REPORT ON BIG JUTLAND FIGHT MADE PUBLIC BY ADMIRALTY

Story of Battle With German
High Sea Fleet in Skagerrak
Told Officially By Supreme
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

ESTIMATES FOE'S LOSS AT NINETEEN VESSELS

Says Teuton Enemy Suffered De-
struction of Three Battleships,
One Battlecruiser, Five Light-
cruisers and Nine Destroyers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 7.—Sir John Jellicoe, the supreme admiral of the British fleet, has sent to the British Admiralty his official account of the great sea fight off Jutland, on the afternoon of May 31.

Going into details of the struggle, he explains just what took place from the time Sir David Beatty, with his fleet of battle cruisers, light cruisers, and their accompanying destroyers sighted the German fighting craft, until the British main fleet arrived on the scene and the Germans turned and went back to the shelter of the guns that guard Wilhelmshaven.

Estimates German Loss
He plainly states that he is unable to give a definite statement of the exact number of vessels the Germans lost during the battle, but he gives what he declares is a "conservative estimate" of the loss.

"I have every reason to be confident that on a conservative estimate, the number of German vessels lost under the fire of British guns during the fight and the sinking of the Teutonic fleet that followed," says the admiral, "amounted to three battleships, one battlecruiser, five light cruisers, one submarine, six destroyers sunk and three so badly damaged that they later sunk."

Stalls British Loss
Turning from the loss inflicted upon the enemy Sir John Jellicoe makes public the official list of the British loss.

"I regret to have to report," he said, "that the British battle cruiser squadron suffered the loss of the following ships:

"The battle cruiser, Queen Mary, the battle cruiser Indefatigable, the battle cruiser Invincible, the light cruiser, Defence, Black Prince, and Warrior, and the destroyers, Tipperary, Ardent, Fortune, Shark, Sparrowhawk, Nestor, Nomad and Turbulent."

The losses of the British fleet as given officially by Admiral Jellicoe are the same as those made public by the admiralty immediately after the first news of the battle reached London.

Warship Not Destroyed
At that time there was some doubt regarding the safety of some of the capital ships of the fleet. The German Admiralty claimed the sinking of the British superdreadnought Warship. The official statement of the British admiral is taken here as putting at an end all doubts as to the fate of that vessel, for her name does not appear upon the list of the English ships sunk, given by him.

Following the fight the Admiralty report of the battle said:

"The British losses have been fully stated, and there is nothing to subtract from or add to the latest account published by the Admiralty."

GOTHAM IS FIGHTING FOR LIVES OF BABES

May Issue Bonds For Funds To
Combat Infantile Paralysis

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, July 6.—Twenty-four additional deaths from infantile paralysis occurred in Greater New York in the last twenty-four hours, keeping up the previous day's record of a death an hour.

Mayor Mitchell this afternoon instructed the city comptroller to provide \$80,000, to be raised through a bond issue, for the use of the health department in employing nurses and physicians in battling with the disease.

MAY DISCHARGE SOLDIERS WITH DEPENDENT RELATIVES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Department of War officials have been authorized by Secretary of War Baker to discharge enlisted men of the militia who have been taken into the federal service and who have one or more dependent relatives.

Entente 'Roundup' Is In Full Swing

RUSSIANS SMASH TEUTONS

Austrians Before Lemberg Routed

GERMAN ARMY RETIRES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, July 7.—With nearly half a million Austrians and Germans put out of commission since the beginning of the great Russian drive, the Slavonic hordes are still pressing forward on the line from the Gulf of Riga, in the North, to the Carpathians in the South, and everywhere they are declared to have been victorious.

To the north of the Pripiet marshes this victory, according to the despatches from Petrograd, consists in hurling back the tremendous assaults of the Germans. South of the Pripiet river, however, the Russian victory has been of a positive character. They have smashed the Austrian armies, and the breaking up of Germany's southern ally has compelled the retirement of General von Bothmer in Galicia.

AUSTRIANS FALL BACK IN ROUT
Berlin admits this and Vienna, in an official statement issued last night, admits the same thing. The Austrians have been falling back in a rout until the German flank has been left exposed, and nothing remains for the Germans but a retreat.

While the Petrograd despatches are telling of these successes in the Eastern theater of the great war, other despatches, also official from the Russian war office, tell of a big defeat inflicted by the Turks on the forces under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Bagdad front.

Here the Russians have fallen back eighty miles, before an enormous number of Turkish infantry and cavalry, furnished with a large number of heavy guns of German make. In explaining the defeat the Russians admit heavy losses but add that the pressure of the Turks is but one of many reasons why the retirement has taken place.

INTENSE HEAT IN LEAGUE WITH TURKS
"The intense heat of the Mesopotamian plains makes the campaigning exceedingly difficult for our troops," says the despatch, "and it was decided to fall back to the cool of the mountains, and to await a more salutary season for resuming the attack on the Bagdad line."

The Petrograd despatches of the fighting in Galicia, however, have raised the hopes of the Allies that the final stage of the war is approaching. Last night's official accounts of the results gained by General Brusiloff since the beginning of his big drive are astounding, as they fix the total of Germans and Austrians taken prisoners by the Russians at 235,000 men and officers, most of them unwounded.

RESULTS ARE FROM BEST SOURCES
Continuing the accounts declare that while the Russian authorities have no definite official information of the killed and wounded of the enemy, their own counts of the dead left on the battlefields, and the reports of prisoners, indicate that the Teutons in the East cannot have lost less than 200,000 and that the number may run to 220,000 in killed and wounded.

Nor are the human losses the only ones the Teutons have suffered. The quantity of booty taken by the Russians has been enormous. Parks of artillery, storehouses of shells, thousands of cavalry and artillery horses, clothing, machine guns, rifles, food supplies, automobiles, armored and unarmored; railroad rolling stock and huge quantities of ammunition have fallen into the Russian possession, as one after another of the Austrian strongholds has been surrendered or abandoned by the Austrians and Germans.

VIENNA ADMITS HEAVY AUSTRIAN REVERSES

The Russians on the Danube front apparently have routed the Austrian armies, and the Vienna despatches admit that the Austrians have been driven back another five miles from the Delatyn-Kolomea railroad. This movement, the military observers here point out, means that the Austrian retreat has exposed the right flank of the German General von Bothmer.

This is admitted in an official account of the fighting issued by the German war office last night. It is announced that owing to the Russian pressure, von Bothmer has been forced to "fall back from the Tarnopol sector to avert the danger of being flanked by the advancing Russians."

In this fighting, of which the Russian accounts are substantiated by the admission from both Vienna and Berlin, Petrograd asserts that everywhere "the Russian armies have been victorious, and we have taken an additional ten thousand prisoners, half of whom are Germans."

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN STATE OF COLLAPSE

Between Buzacez and Stanislan the entire Austrian army is declared to be in a state of collapse, and to be in a panic-stricken rout in different sectors.

The cutting of the Delatyn-Kolomea line places the armies of Brusiloff in a commanding position. In the North, his way to Lemberg apparently is cleared of all serious Austrian resistance, and unless the German forces under von Bothmer can retreat fast enough to avoid the flanking stroke of the Slavs, they are in danger of being cut off and crushed.

In the South Kolomea also apparently lies at the mercy of Brusiloff and his men, to take when they please. The Austrian resistance has been completely disorganized.

BIG MOVEMENTS BEGIN IN GALICIA

While the German war office last night admitted the withdrawal of the forces of von Bothmer from the Tarnopol, for the first time, earlier announcements of the fighting in the Eastern Galician sectors indicated that big movements were under way there, and that the Teutons had not had altogether the best of the fighting. It was stated that "after the Russian attacks on the positions taken up by General von Bothmer had been repulsed, the Teutonic armies were started to shifting in order to reinforce the neighboring sectors, where the Slavs are continuing the attempted offensive."

LLOYD-GEORGE GETS KITCHENER'S PLACE IN BRITISH CABINET

Minister of Munitions Promoted
To Portfolio of Secretary of
State For War

LORD DERBY BECOMES HIS UNDER SECRETARY

Sir Edward Gray Created Earl
and Retains Office of Minister
of Foreign Affairs

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, July 7.—David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, who has been one of the most prominent figures in British public life for ten years, has been appointed minister of state for war, in place of Earl Kitchener, who was drowned while on his way to Russia on board the British cruiser Hampshire.

The announcement of Lloyd-George's promotion to the office of supreme in the conduct of the war was followed immediately afterward by the appointment of Lord Derby, author of the so-called Derby recruiting plan, by which so many additional thousands were added to the British fighting forces, to be under secretary of state for war, and the right-hand man of Lloyd-George.

Minister Gray Created Earl
Sir Edward Gray, the British foreign minister, has been continued in his portfolio, and created an earl. This takes him out of the house of commons and into the house of lords.

The appointment of Lloyd-George to a cabinet position was only in itself a step in the elevation of the little Welsh attorney who before the war was one of the most popular of the cabinet ministers because of his successful reforms in the taxation system of the country, which added materially to the taxes produced and distributed the load on shoulders which up to that time had been more or less successful in dodging.

With the outbreak of the war Lloyd-George, who was chancellor of the exchequer, came instantly to the fore, for the way in which he handled the financial problems raised by the outbreak of hostilities. His work in organizing and mobilizing Great Britain's cash and credit resources, and putting the country on a firm financial basis, won instant recognition.

Takes Charge of Munitions
When military defeats showed the pressing need of a mobilization of the industrial resources of the country and the still more pressing need for development of the munition output a new cabinet office was created and Lloyd-George became minister of munitions. He held that post ever since and London morning papers in commenting upon his appointment to the post left vacant by the death of Kitchener, credit him with much of the success the British have had in withstanding the blows of the Germans at the western front.

BIG FRENCH LOAN MADE IN AMERICA

Arrangements have been perfected for the flotation in the United States of a French war loan of \$100,000,000. A new \$10,000,000 holding corporation has been formed by J. P. Morgan & Co., National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co.

This holding company will take over securities mobilized by the French government, these securities serving as collateral behind the loan. It will then offer its own debentures to investors secured by the collateral in question.

The loan will run for three years. It contains a stipulation that the entire sum is to be spent in the United States.

Announcement of the closing of the books of the syndicate offering the \$50,000,000 Russian Credit has been made. The loan has been oversubscribed. The interest to be paid is six and one half per cent.

ARMY RESERVE WILL BE CALLED TO DUTY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The war department announced last night that it is proposed to call out the army reserve soon, in order to fill the ranks of the additional regiments created by the recent reorganization act. This order will affect about 2000 men, as only those discharged furloughed since November, 1915, are to be called back to the colors. In a statement issued by the department, it was announced that the purpose of this call is "to fill the ranks of the new regiments and to furnish a working test of the army reserve provision."

DRIVE IN WEST CONTINUES

Franco-British Forces Sweep Front

GERMANS RESIST FIERCELY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)

PARIS, July 7.—With the French and British troops continuing to make steady gains at the Somme front—gains which are admitted by the official Berlin despatches—the results of the conference of the Entente leaders last May are becoming more and more apparent.

There is perfect coordination of all attacks in the minor sector west of Peronne, and this is even more apparent in the big strategy of the war, for the Allies in the West are hammering hard at the entire German line in France and Flanders, while the Russians are reported to be smashing right through the resistance of the Teutons in the East, and the Italians are pounding with more or less success against the Austrians at the Isonzo and Trentino front.

FRENCH FORCE GERMANY TO TRANSFER TROOPS

On the scene of the last big allied drive in the West the fortune of war so far has been with the French. So rapid has been their advance that the Germans have been compelled to shift their plan of defense and to withdraw men from the forces opposing the British north of the Somme to the defense of Peronne, and the Peronne railroad.

When the offensive began last Saturday morning, the British took the initiative and it was to the front at which they were fighting that the Germans rushed their reinforcements of men and heavy guns. Then the French began what appears to have been the real attack in that sector. While the British were holding the Germans in ever-increasing numbers, at their front, the French took advantage of the opportunity thus created and launched one of their own famous drives.

RAPID ADVANCE UPON PERONNE CHECKED

From Estrees, twelve kilometers south of the Somme, to the town of Cury, at the northern end of the Somme loop, they attacked and drove the Germans out of their first-line trenches. One after another positions held for months by the Teuton army passed into the possession of the Gallie troops.

Peronne was their objective, and they cut down the distance between their trenches and the city, which is an important junction point, from nine to less than three miles, in their attacks of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday the reinforcements the Germans had hurried to meet them caused the French offensive to slow up, although they made big gains despite the Teutonic resistance, which is reported as having been desperate.

GALLIES TAKE TOWN IN HARD FIGHT

They assaulted and took the town of Hem. For the possession of this place there was desperate fighting for two days, but the positions captured by the French prior to their assault gave them a commanding position from which to strike. Here there is a mill, and around this the struggle was terrific. The French had massed men and guns upon the point, however, and the Germans found themselves unable to hold it.

Farther to the South the French are widening the salient they are driving into the German lines. Berlin officially admitted the loss of Belloy en Santerre, due south of Assevillers, which was captured by the French some days ago and still farther straightens out the French line.

GERMAN COUNTERS ARE OF NO AVAIL

The Germans have been attempting to launch counter attacks against the advancing British and French, but everywhere, the official French and English accounts declare, without success. Near Hem they did take back a piece of wood out of which the French had forced them earlier in the day, but this is the single success recorded by the communiques.

North of the Somme the British are holding themselves forward with utter disregard of the German defense and their efforts are winning for them continued small gains, which are gradually flattening in the German salient, and strengthening out their lines with the advances made by the French in the South.

STRUGGLE FOR GROUND IS DESPERATE

On a line from Hardecourt to Combes, the British advance, the struggle for ground has been desperate during the past twenty-four hours. The late advices from the front indicated that the territorial and colonial troops, which are making the attack, have been generally successful although their gains have been comparatively small.

A range of small hills with steep sides runs approximately north-east and south-west, just east of Hardecourt, and the place is flanked by an elevation to the south of Combes. The German positions here are exceedingly strong, as they have fortified them well and have rushed reinforcements to the aid of the regiments holding the ground.

BRITISH REACH GERMAN ADVANCE TRENCHES

At Thierval, where the attacks and counterattacks have been following each other rapidly all day, the British troops are admitted by Berlin to have made some gains, and further south the British have penetrated to the German advance trenches, where they are said to be holding their ground in spite of the determined counter-assaults of the Teutonic force.

Indeed the last reports of the struggle in the Somme sector indicate that the Germans have completely lost the initiative, and that the Allies are assuming it more and more effectively.

The British and French are now consolidating the positions they have taken, and are sending reinforcements to take the place of the men who have been doing the fighting. They are also moving forward their guns and preparing for a repetition of the bombardment that opened this offensive.

At the Verdun front there has been little to report. Berlin announced that a French attack against the positions near Thiaumont Fort had proved unsuccessful, and the Paris official accounts say that the German bombardment failed to produce any results, and that no infantry attacks were made.

MEXICO GETS FAIR CHANCE TO CONVINCE WHITE HOUSE

Note From Carranza Opens Way
For Diplomatic Conferences
Looking To Peaceful Adjust-
ment of Differences Pending

ENTENTE ALLIES REPORTED TO HAVE USED INFLUENCE

After De Facto Government Proves
Good Faith There Is Prospect
of America Advancing Money
To Help Rejuvenate Country

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There is every sign that the Mexican crisis has been averted, and that a peaceful settlement of the points in dispute between the United States and the de facto government will be reached.

In an official communication, to Senator Arredondo, the Carranza representative here, the administration, through the state department, yesterday notified the Carranza government in Mexico that the last Carranza note was perfectly satisfactory, and that the United States had warmly welcomed the suggestion it contains that the differences between the two countries be adjusted by direct diplomatic conferences.

Another Note Is Announced

Senator Arredondo was also notified that the United States is preparing a note dealing with the points raised in Carranza's communication, and that this note will be forwarded as soon as possible to the authorities in the City of Mexico.

This note will contain formal acceptance of the Carranza proposals, and will make suggestions regarding the manner in which the negotiations may be conducted so as to reach a conclusion with the least possible delay. Secretary of State Lansing, who has been preparing the note, expects to finish his work this morning, and will leave for a month's vacation immediately afterwards. The note will be submitted to Mr. Wilson for his consideration, and as soon as he has approved it, it will be sent to the de facto government.

Two Factors Bridge Crisis

Reports from Mexico indicate that two factors played important parts in bringing a peaceful ending to the recent crisis. The chief of these, it is asserted, was the overwhelming strength of the United States and the general knowledge among the intelligent classes of Mexico of the impossibility of matching the strength of that country with their own.

It has been well known here for some time that General Carranza was fully aware of the difference in the strength of the two countries, and realized that war between Mexico and the United States would be the first step in his own political overthrow, as well as the humbling of the southern republic.

Entente Allies Interested

But back of these considerations were, were others, presented by the representatives of European powers and the Latin American republics. It is frankly admitted in some quarters in this city that the Entente Allies have had their diplomats in Mexico working to avert the break between the United States and Mexico. It is pointed out that such a break would have resulted in the instant stoppage of the shipments of munitions to the Allies, and would have meant the closing down of the Mexican oil fields for some time. Just what the nature of the pressure brought to bear upon the de facto government, which, while willing enough for peace as far as the heads were concerned, was confronted by the danger of internal strife at the first sign of a cooling to the demands of the United States, has not been mentioned in the despatches.

Financial Assistance, Too

It is reported here, however, that Arredondo has been informed that there is a possibility that financial assistance for the de facto government can be arranged as soon as evidence is given of the security of the American and European interests in Mexico. It is also hinted that this is the opportunity which the United States has been seeking to assist in restoring order in Mexico, and officials declared last night that there is great hope that this may prove to be correct.